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MOURNING IN ENGLAND.

UNIVERSAL GRIEF OVER THE DEATH OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

PROPHECIES OF WAR IDLE WHILE PRINCE BIS-MARCK LIVES AND RULES-A GENUINE AND GENERAL FEELING OF HOMAGO

-SOCIAL LIFE OF LONDON AT A STANDSTILL

TRY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. Copyright; 1888: By The New-York Tribune

London. June 16 .- Europe may be said to think of nothing and to speak of nothing but that long-expected death of the German Emperor, which came at last yesterday. It has been known since Wednesday that there was no hope, and news of the end reached London shortly after noon on Fri-The Prince and Princess of Wales were still at Sunningdale Park, but within an hour they were on the way to London by a special train which had been kept in readiness. Telegrams from the Queen met him on his arrival at Marlboro House, and the Prince and Prince Albert Victor, both in mourning, drove at once to the German Embassy with messages of sympathy from the Queen and from the Queen's subjects. When the Emperor's death was announced in the House of Commons, the members, who keep their hats on to everything but a message from the Sovereign, uncovered. There is among all classes but one feeling, nor could anything be more genuine than the homage which England, in common with the rest of Europe, offers to the memory of the Emperor. The grief is more personal here than elsewhere, save in Ger-Men think of him as the husband of their Queen's daughter. He had been seen here often. was the most splendid figure in the Queen's Jubilee. No single personage in that brilliant procession was so much admired as the Crown Prince of Germany in his glittering white uniform, and none was so kingly in his bearing. What the press says of him here is well said. Due tribute is paid to his character, his stainless life, his high qualities, his services, his patient courage, and his devotion to duty amid miserable suffering. Europe feels that a valiant soul has de-

The political effect of the Emperor's death has long been discussed. An idea has gone abroad that some great change in the European situation will occur immediately. The Czar is supposed to have been waiting for this event to make some decisive move, whether military or diplomatic, or both, France is supposed to regard with alarm the accession of a warlike Prince to the German throne and to be ready to take some desperate resolve in order to anticipate the coming attack from Germany. All such conjectures leave out of sight the central fact in the situation, the fact that Prince Bismarck silently resumes his ascendency in Imperial politics. He had, indeed, never lost his authority, but during these three troubled months the Chancellor had wielded a power subject to some checks and disturbances. here were vital questions on which the Emperor and the Chancellor were not agreed. That period is at an end, and a new period begins with the Emperor and the Chancellor once again-and more, even, than during Kaiser William's reigncompletely in harmony. There can be no better assurance of peace, for peace is Prince Bismarck's

Berlin telegrams say that the Emperor, in accordance with his own wish, will be buried quietly in the Friedenskirche at Sans Souci. He will lie in state for a day or two at Friedrichkron or in the garrison church at Potsdam, where hangs many a tattered French dag captured in war. There will be no great funeral pageant either at Berlin or at Potsdam.

The social life of London is for a while at a standstill, out of respect to the Emperor's memory. All official festivities are postponed as a matter of course. The state balls and state concerts at Buckingham Palace will not be held till the expiration of the period of public mourning. Lady Salisbury's Foreign Office reception, appointed for Wednesday, the Lord Mayor's banquets next week and the week after, the Lady Mayoress's reception on Tuesday, and Lady Knutsford's party to-nigh are all put off. All these are official or Ministerial Madame De Falbe, wife of the Danish Minister, adjourns her dance in Grosvenor Square, fixed for next Tuesday, and Lady Listowel's dance on the same evening and Mrs. Henry Oppenheim's on Wednesday to meet the Prince of Wales, will probably share the same fate. Many other less conspicuous instances might be cited, and the season comes, for the time being, to an end at the very height of its gayety.

EMPEROR FREDERICK'S LAST HOURS.

PATHETIC SCENE IN THE DEATH CHAMBER PASSING AWAY PAINLESSLY, SURROUNDED BY HIS WEEPING FAMILY.

Berlin, June 16 .- After the late Emperor questioned Dr. Hovell regarding his pulse yesterday morning, his breathing gradually became fainter, till it was scarcely perceptible. At 9 o'clock a person who came direct from the bedside said: "All is over now. In a few hours the last struggle will be at an end." The hope of obtaining a portrait of the Emperor by Angeli proved fallacious, but Werner sketched the features of the dying monarch and several photographs were taken. The last bulletin issued by the doctors was fixed to a tree so that it could be easily read. It was the original document with the autographs of the doctors instead of the usual copy. Shortly after it was posted there was a sudden comhurrying in and out, with expressions of despair upon their faces. Crown Prince William had been walking in the Emperor's courtyard, stopping from time to time to look toward the house. At 10 o'clock precisely Dr. Mackenzie stepped out of the Emperor's rooms with his hat on and hurried toward the Crown Prince. After a few words both returned to the sick

stood between the bed and a table covered with instruments and medicines. The Crown Prince stood The Empress was seated at the foot of the bed, but later she knelt at the bedside and remained in this position during the last hours, watching her dying husband's faint gasps for breath. During the night the Emperor had beckoned her to his side. As she bent over him he murmured a single word, then short sentences which she alone understood. At the loot of the bed knelt the Emperor's daughters, Prince Henry and the two daughters-in-law. The chaplain softly, murmured the Litany. Princess Frederick Charles, who had strewn the coverlet with white roses, stood with the rest of the family. At some distance

were the members of the household. The chief features of the room are pictures showing the life of Frederick the Great. Over the bed was a pencil drawing of Frederick the Great as a boy, which strived a few days ago. The Empress had had it topied from a picture which Queen Louise, of Prussia, sent in King George. It pleased the Prussia.

Another adjutant had stepped into the courtyard and waved a handkerchief to the sentinels, and in less than three minutes hussars had mounted their horses and galloped away in all directions, taking possession of every gate and the outer door of the castle. In all parts of the park soldiers were soon conspicuous. The garrison was ordered to surround the grounds and particularly to watch the outlets. Strict instructions were given that old cards of admission were no longer valid, and that nobody should be permitted to enter or leave the grounds except with fresh cards, issued by the officials. The gates were opened and closed erally at intervals of three minutes.

state of stupor. An occasional flitting smile showed that his last hours were painless. The last nourish ment taken by the Emperor was an orange. The last nt, which he received with a grateful smile, was a basketful of water illies, such as he was wont to find in the Havel when he bathed there every summer. On Thursday, when Princess Sophia, anxiously con-cealing her tears, went to her father's bedside, the Emperor handed her a slip of paper, on which this was written:

written:

"Remain as noble and good as you have been in
the past. This is the last wish of your dying father."
Later, the Emperor's first tutor, age eighty-three,
asked with trembling lips for news from His Majesty
and was led to the bedchamber, but was so shocked
at the Emperor's condition that he withdrew before
he could ascertain whether the Emperor recognized

ANXIETY FELT FOR THE NEW EMPRESS Much anxiety is felt concerning the new Empress,

whose confinement is expected daily.

The troops of the garrison in this city have taken the oath of allegiance to Emperor William II. The court has been ordered to go into mourning for

general mourning will last eight days. Von Werner to-day made a sketch of the Emperor's body, which lies covered with a purple coverlet on a family. low iron camp bed, in a simply-furnished room adjoining the bed-chamber. The features of the Emperor are somewhat sharper than usual, and the cheek bones and nose are much more prominent than they were in

life. The skin is of a yellowish hue and the hands are greatly emaciated. Many ladies and genitemen watched the artist at his work. The great hall called the Hall of shells is being prepared for the reception of the Emperor's own request, will not lie in state.

Emperor William II. has affixed his first signature to a
document permitting the Emperor Frederick's testament

be opened. The "Volksblatt" says: "We cannot refrain from ing sympathy with the Empress Victoria. She was ue and devoted wife to the last and will always in a noble figure, in palace as well as peasant's

It is reported that Professor Von Bergmann has made It is reported that Professor von Eergmann has made secret post mortem examination of the Emperor's emains at Emperor William's desire. The Empress ears up bravely. Her health is not affected. It is said that when Prince Eismarck paid his first espects yesterday to the new Emperor, the young man ill upon the Chancellor's neck and, with tears in his ses, said: "I hope, I beg of you, that we may remain prehamed?"

eyes. said: "I hope, I beg of you, that we may retaal unchanged."

The German Ambassadors have been instructed by telegraph to inform the courts to which they are accredited that it was Emperor Frederick's last wish to avo.4 all pomp at his funeral, and that therefore, with the exception of his nearest relatives, no foreign sovereigns nor members of sovereign houses will be expected to attend the funeral.

The Dowager Empress Augusta and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden have started for Poisdam. Since 10 o'clock this morning a ceaseless stream of visitors has passed through Friedrichskron Palace, for the purpose of viewing the mortuary chamber and taking a last took at the dead Emperor. Splendid floral gifts, mingled with modest wreaths and bouquets from the poor, have been deposited in the chamber.

Dr. Mackenzie is not well. He is exhausted by his constant attendance upon the late Emperor and his anxiety concerning his Majesty. He has held an interview with Emperor William and Prince Bismarck, who requested him to draw up a medical report of the case.

London, June 16.—It is reported that two weeks ago the dead Emperor wrote on a slip of paper:
"One must get to be much loved by the German nation to be able to give it the peace which is due to it."

ROYAL PERSONAGES ON THEIR WAY TO BERLIN. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, Prince Christian, Duke Paul of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the Marquis of Lorne started from London for Berlin to-night. The Prince and Princess of Wales announce that their future programme for home affairs is for the present either cancelled. The Prince of Wales will stay at the residence of Sir Edward Malet, the British Ambassador, during his visit to Berlin. He will leave that city Wednesday evening. Drs. Mackenzie and Hovell will accompany him to Flushing. Dr. Mackenzie will go to Norway, in which country he will spend two weeks before returning to London.

TO SUCCEED MINISTER VON PUTTKAMER. Count Zeidlitz Trutzscher has been appointed Prus- of to-day's message to the Army, the first

by the resignation of Herr von Putthamer.

was of two hours' duration. When the Chancellor departed the Emperor accompanied him to the stone terrace and shook him warmly by both hands. Prince Bismarck bowed low and then straightening himself up gave the Emperor a military salute. Dr. Machenzie informed Emperor Frederick on Wednesday that his death was imminent.

WILLIAM II TO HIS ARMY AND NAVY. THE NEW EMPEROR TAKES HIS PLACE AT THE HEAD OF THE GERMAN FORCES.

while the army has only just discarded the outward signs of mourning for the Emperor, King William I, my While the army has only separate the army to be been all hearts, it has suffered a fresh and heavy blow by the death of my dear and warmly-loved father. This is indeed a serious and sorrowful time, in which God's decree places me at the head of the army. It is from a deeply-moved heart I address my first words to my army, but the confidence with which I step into the place to which God's will calls me is immovably strong, for I know what sense of honor and dury my glorious ancestors have implanted in the army, and I know in how great a measure this feeling has at all times been manifested in the army. A Brm and inviolable attachment to the war ford is an inheritance handed down from father to son, from generation to generation, and in the same way I refer you to my grandfather, who stands fresh in all your memories as the personification of the giorious and venerable war lord, such as could not be more finely contable war lord, such as could not be more finely contable war lord, such as could not be more finely contable war lord, such as could not be more finely contable war lord, such as could not be more finely contable war lord, such as could not be more finely contable war lord, such as could not be more finely conceived or in a form more speaking to the heart. I refer you to my beloved father, who as Crown Prince already you to my beloved father, who as Crown Prince already won a piace of honor in the annals of the army, and to a long line of glorious ancestors whose names shine brightly in history, and whose hearts beat warmly for the army. Thus we belong to each other—I and the army. Thus we were born for one another, and thus we will stand together in an indissolutie bond in peace of sterm as fied may will it. You will now take to the contract of the contr we will stand together in all You will now take to me or storm, as God may will it. You will now take to me the oath of fidelity and obedience, and I swear ever to remember that the eyes of my ances ors look down upon me from the other world, and that I shall one day have o render an account to them of the glory and h

the army. The following order has been issued to the navy:

I have to inform the Navy, with a deeply moved heart, that my beloved father, the Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, Frederick III, has departed this life peacefully in the Lord, and I, stepping into the place assigned me by God's will, have assumed the government of the land, falling to me by hereditary right, and therewith, also, the chief commander of the Navy. It is, indeed, a profoundly grave period in which I address my first words to the Navy, which has only just ceased wear. with, also, the chief commander of the Navy. It is, indeed, a profoundly grave period in which I address my first words to the Navy, which has only just ceased wearing the emperor's great pleasure to look at these pictures, and he often explained to his attendants their true meaning on silps of paper.

The servants were crowded about the doors, with bowed heads and bated breath, and from time to time the Littany was interrupted by half-restrained sobs, the most heartrending being those of old Wendelin, who had been the Emperor's trusted servant since his fouth. He is quite prostrated and it is not likely that he will survive the Emperor long.

THE LAST HOURS FREE FROM PAIN.

Every five minutes the doctors felt the pulse. The appearance of the Navy. Yet a time of deep and sincere mourning chastises and fortifies men's hearts. Thus we shall look confidently to the future, faithfully preserving in our hearts the memory of my grandfather and father. The Navy knows that it not only gives me great loy to the Emperor's lips to detect his breathing. At 11 y'clock Dr. Mackenzie's face showed that it was weakening. At times the pulse was suspended and the Doctor was obliged to place his ear close to the Emperor's lips to detect his breathing. At 11 y'clock Dr. Mackenzie made a sign to the Emperor. At iwelve minutes past 11 the Doctor drew his watch and declared that all was over. The Crown Prince grown his prepared joyfully to give his life for the honor of the is prepared joyfully to give his life for the honor of the is prepared joyfully to give his life for the honor of the is prepared joyfully to give his life for the honor of the is prepared orders to two adjutants, who left the beauty prevailing the survive his prepared orders to two adjutants, who left the beauty prevailing the proper of the Navy. I know that every member of the Navy with all confidence—we shall stand together firmly and surely, in good and evil days, in storm as in sunshine, ever remembering the glory of the German few patheriand. The proper prev

watched with bated breath, the standard on the castle | for the honor of the German flag. In this, God's bless | NEW-YORK HOLDS THE KEY.

THE KAISER'S DEATH DUE TO CANCER

EXISTENCE OF THE DISEASE FULLY PROVED

BY THE AUTOPSY. SPECULATIONS ON THE POLICY OF THE NEW EMPEROR-PONITICAL RESULTS OF THE ASCENSION-THE EMPEROR AND THE CHANCELLOR-EVI-

AND STUBBORN WILL. Copyright ; 1888 : By the New-York Associated Press.

Berlin, June 16.-The first full declaration of the the form of an address to the Prussian people, which is expected to be issued on Tuesday. The Reichstag will be summoned to meet June 25 to receive the message, and shortly afterward the Emperor will formally take the oath of the Constitution before the Landtag. Officially nothing is known of the character of the address. Prince Bismarck held a conference to-day with the Prussian Ministry, and after The impression in the Ministerial circle is that the address will be brief; that it will be explicit upon the on the subject of the relations between the Crown OF THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

The body of Emperor Frederick was placed in which had been erected in the Jasper Gallery coffin is identical with Emperor William was buried. Count Von Moltke visited the mortuary chamber this Professors Virchow, Waldeyer and Bergmann went to the Friedrichskron Palace at the request of Emperor William and remained for two hours. presence gave rise to an accurate report that Emperor William had ordered a post-mortem examination to be made, although the Dowager Empress Victoria was Public feeling in Berlin distin favored the holding of such an examination, and the supposed abandonment of the plan caused a revival of the excitement against Dr. McKenzle, who was charged with omitting an autopsy in order that he alady from which the Emperor died. Besides, the doctors who conducted the autopsy, Count Vo during the examination, which proved the existence Dr. Mackenzie's friends state that he concurred in the holding of the post-mortem. They also say that he knew the character of the disease from an early period, but took the best course possible with

READING OF THE FUNERAL SERVICE. The funeral service was read in the Jasper Gallery by Chaplain Koegel. At the head of the bier a black members of the Imperial family were present at the service. The transfer of the body to its final resting place will take place on Monday morning. Among those who have already arrived to attend the funeral are the King of Saxony, the Grand Duke of Hesse and the Dukes of Saxe-Welmar. ITALY'S AND ENGLAND'S MESSAGES.

Prince Bismarck has received the following telegram from Signor Crispi, the Italian Prime Minister: The misfortune that has befallen your country has also lunged Italy into mourning. Though foreseen and plunged Italy into mourning. dreaded for a long time, this end, so tragic in its simplicity and grandeur, is a cruel blow to our sovereigns, who have lost a tried friend. The Italian nation, which saw in Frederick a sympathetic and venerated personifica tion of the glorious German nation, is the faithful ally of the prosperity of the new Emperor's reign.

Sir Edward Malot, the British Ambassador, to-day handed Count Herbert Bismarck a letter from Lord Salisbury, expressing the profound grief felt by Queen the Emperor, whom she so dearly loved. The Queen commands Lord Salisbury to express to the German people in the name of the British Nation her heartfelt sympathy in the heavy loss sustained in the pre-

POLITICAL RESULTS OF THE ASCENSION. The Berlin press as yet refers only in suggestive asides to the political results of the ascension of Emperor William to the throne. The appearance sian Minister of the Interior to fill the vacancy caused of the new Emperor, has quickened the pub-The last scenes in the death room were very pain- many is entering upon a new regime. ful, owing to the Emperor's inability to speak. He | No person expects immediate developments pointing indicated by signs that his principal desire was that the Empress should remain by his side. Whenever she left the room he begged that she would return. On one occasion he awoke and finding her absent, pointed to the door in a mute appeal that she he recalled.

Prince Eismarck's first interview with Emperor William on state affairs, which took place yesterday, was of two hours' duration. When the Chancellor

THE EMPEROR'S RELATIONS WITH BISMARC is considered as likely to bind him for some time to the Chancellor's policy, but within his own circle his character as a resolute, somewhat self-willed and ambitious man produces the belief that despite his friendship and devotion to Bismarck, that despite his friendship and devotion to Bismarch, he will not wait long before seeking to give a decided impetus to Germany's foreign policy. His military andor, which was foreibly expressed in his address to the Navy is in unison with his impetuous and arbitrary temperament. For a time he will be ready to listen to the Chancellor's advice, but ere long, unless that advice corresponds with his inclinations, he will give Bismarck trouble. Meantime, he is not only thoroughly infused with the Bismarck policy, but is submissive to the Chancellor's guidance. This deference is seen in his acceptance of the Prussian Ministry as at present constituted, with Count Zeidlitz Trutzscher in Herr Von Puttkamer's place. If the new Emperor had followed the ideas he held when he was Crown Prince. Herr Von Puttkamer would have been recalled and Count Friedberg dismissed.

THE NEW EMPEROR'S CHARACTERISTICS.

To add to the solidity of the relations between the

To add to the solidity of the relations between the Emperor and the Chancellor, the former's most intimate friend within recent years has been Count Herbert Etsmarck. It is some guarantee that the habits evidenced by his selection of this keen-witted and accurrent ideas about Emperor William are that he is a half-cultured drill sergeant. He is described variously as an Anglophobe, a Russophobe, a Francophobe, generally as hating something not German. Those nearerally as hating something not German. Those nearest to him, however, declare that he is absolutely without national antipathies, but absolutely fond of having his own way. His advent to power has streken hope from the breasts of the Progressist. Vienna, June 16.—The Neue Freie Presse publishes a letter from Professor Vienhow dated Berlin, March 27, dealing with the attacks upon Dr. Mackenzie, wherein he declares that he (Dr. Mackenzie) with bis great experience certainly agreed with the diagnosis of his German colleagues, and in concealing the nature of the malady from the Emperor acted as a man and a physician should act in such a case. Deception in such circumsatnees, he adds, is a moral act.

BELIEF THAT THE NEW EMPEROR OF GERMANY'S ACCESSION TO POWER BODES EVIL

Paris, June 16 .- It is useless to deny that under over of assumed confidence the death of Emperor Frederick has caused a feeling here very much like dismay. It was impossible not to notice the silent agitation which pervaded the Chamber of Deputies when the death was announced. It is worthy of remark that not a single journal published an exagger-ated statement or a premature account of the death of Emperor Frederick. He was respected here as a lover of peace, and mingled with the expressions of sorrow at his death are dismal speculations as to the political consequences. Rightly or wrongly, the new Emperor is regarded as being animated by a bitter hatred of France and a desire to render his reign memorable by fresh laurels culled upon the battle-

field at the expense of his hereditary foe.

A person who saw the Emperor at Charlottenburg preserved a paper whereon the Emperor had written

the following: severe trial is to be shown in what is said of me in, the French papers. I certainly endeavored by every means in my power to mitigate the hardships of war when I was at Versailles, but still war was very riggives me fresh faith in human nature to find how the French forgot the evil I had to do them and only re-member those that are good. Their present state of feeling makes me hate war more than I ever did in my life. orous, as it must always be to the conquered.

OTHER DELEGATIONS IN CHICAGO WAITING ON THE EMPIRE STATE.

THE UNITED ACTION OF THE DELEGATION DESIRED COMPOSED OF STRONG MEN WHO THINK FOR THEMSELVES - AN AGREE-MENT ON A SINGLE NAME PROBABLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Chicago, May 16.-The New-York delegates are at last beginning to arrive, and their presence makes a big stir in the pool, because men feel that important changes may be at hand. The arrival of ex-Senator Platt, Senator Hiscock, Henry G. Burleigh, Louis F. Payn, General E. A. Merritt, ex-Congressman James S. Smart and others last night was followed by a number of others, and the probabilities are that by the time this reaches the eyes of TRIBUNE readers the bulk of the delegation will be here, including Chauncey M. Depew and Warner Miller. The fact that William Walter Phelps came at the same time with ex-Senator Platt was regarded as significant by various highly sagacious persons, who also observed the portentous, not to say tremendous, circumces that Stephen B. Elkins and Emmons Blaine breakfasted with them this morning, the ladies of Mr. Platt's party being likewise of the number.

When the larger part of the New-York delegation s finally on the ground the preliminary canvass will begin in earnest for the first time; for, by universal consent, the whole situation is in a cloud more clearly defined, and that cannot be until it is known whether Chauncey M. Depew is to be really a candidate or not. It was evidently expected by some that this would have been made clear before now by the publication of a letter from Mr. Depew announcing positively that he was not a candidate, but the letter has not made its appearance, and the interview with him tele graphed from New-York to the morning papers here shows that there will be no change in his position until he has come here and has looked over the ground for himself.

In the opinion of some, this makes it unlikely that the New-York delegation will ever be absolutely united upon any candidate. Coming upon the ground in straggling parties, the delegates will be apt to divide themselves among various candidates as their second choice, and if Mr. Depew should decide that he is not a candidate, and so release the delegation, it would then be found that it could not be easily united upon any one candidate. It should be well understood, how-ever, that the New-York delegation is not one of the kind that can be "swung" for anybody, nor baldachin had been erected, while around the catafalque by anybody. It contains a great many strong are numerous footstools. Prince and Princess Henry | men, who are accustomed to do their own thinking, and are governed, not by any boss, but by the public opinion of their district. It is not a delegation made up of the personal followings of the various delegates-at-large, though they all have their friends, and some of them have a good many. If the New-York delegation is brought into line as a body for any candidate, it will only be because the members are persuaded that his nomination is the wisest and best thing for the party, and not because they receive orders to vote

PLATT AND HISCOCK NOT PLEDGES. There is an impression here in the West that ex-Senator Platt can lift the New-York delegation by the tail whenever he chooses to do so, but it will probably not be long before it is understood as well elsewhere as here how erroneous this no-Mr. Platt's attitude is a matter of much speculation, the more so because of that impression He refuses to express any opinion upon the situation at the present time, saying that everything must now await the conference with everything must now await the conference with
Mr. Depew. The talk of Mr. Platt's intimate
friends leaves no room for doubt as to his position
regarding Mr. Depew. He does not favor Mr.
Depew's nomination, but, on the other hand,
would probably have no opposition to make to a
complimentary vote for him. Beyond that, there
is good reason to believe that he is not committed
to any one. There is no doubt that at one time
he thought with a good deal of favor of General
Alger, but since then some of the friends of the
Michigan candidate have grown over-confident
and reckless. Money has been spent too freely.
The every far "heading emiddate" has been raised.

Ev. Concressor and reckless. Money has been spent too freely. The cry of a "boodic candidate" has been raised, and there is reason to believe that Mr. Platt thinks Alger less available than he did. There is one candidate to whom Mr. Platt and all his friends in the delegation, Louis F. Payn being conspicuous among them, are inflexibly opposed, and that is Sherman. As matters stand now, men well informed about Platt's intentions think he is more likely to go for Harrison than for any other candidate.

So far as is known, Senator Hiscock's attitude does not differ from Mr. Platt's.

WALDER MULEE FERENDLY TO SHERMAN.

WARNER MILLER FRIENDLY TO SHERMAN. Warner Miller, it is generally understood, was for a long time inclined to Sherman, and if his personal preferences could decide the matter, would probably like to see Sherman nominated; but Mr. Miller is said to have discovered in canvassing the subject with his large following of friends throughout the State, that there was no feeling for the Ohio Senator, and on the contrary, a feeling against him. No one is authorized to speak for ex-Senator Miller, and Sherman men are evidently not without hope that he will come to them yet; but, according to some members of to them yet; but, according to some members of the New-York delegation, he, like Mr. Platt, is thinking of Harrison. It is statements like these that give the Harrison men hope that if they can hold Indiana long enough, their candidate may hold the same central position that Hayes did in the convention of 1876, and finally, win the nomination by bringing other delegations to him. The chief flaw in the parallel is, however, that there was no other Ohio candidate in the field against Hayes in that convention. against Hayes in that convention.

MR. DEPEWS PLANS IN DOUBT. As to the course Mr. Depew may take, in case he decides not to be a candidate himself, no one seems able to speak with certainty. The question of his own candidacy must be settled first. He not only has the respect and liking of the delegation as a whole, but undoubtedly a good number of delegates heartily believe that he is the strongest man to nominate and are energetic in pushing him. On the other hand, some of those who regard him with the greatest personal friendliness, do not hesitate to say that they feel sure he will not become a candidate in earnest. But if he should do so, it must be said that there is little probability he could command the solid vote of New-York. If any candidate should be presented unanimously by New-York, with the understanding that the dele-New-York, with the understanding that the delegation meant business and was not paying compliments, his nomination would follow almost as a matter of course. At least, that would be true of any candidate but Depew. But the conviction that his nomination would be a mistake is shared by a number of the New-York delegates who could not be suspected of any personal hostility to him, and a part of the support would undoubtedly be withdrawn from him if it seemed likely to precipitate his nomination.

drawn from him if it seemed likely to precipitate his nomination.

The spirit in which many of the New-York delegation approach the whole subject was shown in a proposition made last night. The New-York party were taking supper after their arrival. James S. Smart said to Senator Hiscock:

"Senator, here's a way to settle this whole matter. You are delegates-at-targe, Miller. Depew, Platt and Hiscock. Agree upon a candidate and I'll promise to vote for him, whoever he is."

The remark was made in a jocular way, but was taken up more seriously, and a number of those present asserted in carnest. One prominent member of the New-York delegation says that if Messrs. Depew and Miller will agree upon a candidate, sixty members of the delegation out of the seventy-two will follow them, and they can thus choose the next President. One interesting statement by a prominent Republican was that New-York might have been solid for Gresham if it had not been discovered that he had been a Know-Nothing. No explanations, it was thought, could help the matter in New-York and New-Jersey, and the conclusion was that his nomination was out of the question.

BLAINE

The Blaine uprising among the Pacific Slope delegates has brought a new element into the can-vass. The nomination of Mr. Biaine is discussed as a possibility, though perhaps it can hardly be said to be considered more than that. Louis F.

Blaine's nomination. He says that he believes Blaine to be stronger by 20,000 votes in New-York State than any other candidate the Repub licans can name. One of the reasons given by the Pacific States for urging Blaine is that to select either Sherman or Harrison would be to abandon those States. Neither could carry it, they say, on his Chinese record, and Mr. Sherman is especially hampered by his financial ideas.

ATTENTIONS PAID TO FRED. DOUGLASS. Frederick Douglass was an object of much in terest as he walked slowly through the corridors of the Grand Pacific leaning upon the arm of a colored friend. He halted at the entrance of the room of the Alger headquarters and was quickly surrounded by a crowd of men eager to shake hands with the venerable and honored representa-

hands with the venerable and honored representative of his race. To every one who approached him he extended his hand courteously. On being asked his views of the situation he replied:

"There is nothing that I can say to-day in addition to what I have already said so often before. I am, as you know, emphatically for John Sherman. I think the Republican party should nominate him, and believe that if he is nominated he can be elected. I sincerely hope that the New-York delegation may eventually be led to give their support to Mr. Sherman."

Ex.Minister John A. Kasson, of Iowa, arrived to-day, looking as sprightly as he did four years

Ex-Minister John A. Kasson, of Iowa, arrived to-day, looking as sprightly as he did four years ago, but his hair and beard are somewhat whiter. "Of course," he said, "I am emphatically for Mr. Allison. First of all, it is the duty of the Republican party to choose a man who can be elected. That is the main point on which we should agree. In the second place, it is highly important that the next Republican President should be a man who can harmonize and weld together the different factions which have caused the party so much trouble in the past. I regard Mr. Allison as preeminently the man to meet these requirements. All can agree upon him, and such a choice can offend no one."

Would the nomination of Mr. Depew jeopardize

"Would the nomination of Mr. Depew jeopardize the vote of Iowa, on account of the hostility of the people of that State to the railroad interests generally?" Mr. Kasson was asked.

"I can only say," he replied, "that much as Mr. Depew is admired by all who know him for his splendid abilities and personal qualities, it is my judgment that the prejudice existing in certain quarters against corporations and those identified with them would have a tendency to operate against the success of his candidacy."

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD ON THE FIELD Elliott F. Shepard arrived this morning and is stopping at the Hotel Richelieu. "I believe," "that New-York will be solid for Mr. Depew when the balloting is begun. Every one Depew when the balloting is begun. Every one admires his fitness for the office and it seems to me that it is a reflection upon the common sense and patriotism of the Republican party to say that there are those who will not vote for him on the simple ground that he is identified with a great corporation. It is difficult for people in the East who know how peopular he is with all classes there to understand this. He is always in demand among the laboring classes when they want to be addressed on current questions in which they are interested. Mr. Depew's candidacy is straightforward and entirely without enmity toward or jealousy of any other candidate, and I may say that I think the entire delegation represents this same spirit, which is the proper spirit in which to enter a National Convention."

Among the Michigan delegates is William O. Atwood, of East Saginaw, a colored man, and the only colored delegate in the convention from the Northern States. He said: "Our State is solid for Governor Alger. We all like him very much in Michigan. He came to the rescue of the Republican party in that State when we needed the assistance of just such a leader, and we feel that we should do all we can to advance him now. Michigan will stand firm for General Alger, and we do not talk of any second choice."

OPPOSED TO THE AIGER PLAN OF CAMPAIGN. admires his fitness for the office and it seems to

OPPOSED TO THE AIGER PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Senator Teller, of Colorado, expressed himself in very forcible language to-day regarding the Alboom." "Why," said he, "it is positively disgusting. Such a thing as running a candidate simply because he has a 'bar'l' was never before simply because he has a 'barl' was never before heard of in the Republican party. For one, I wouldn't vote if he were nominated. But I don't think he will be." Continuing, the Senator said: "On my way here I heard a man say: 'Why, if Alger is nominated, he will put up \$1,000,000.' I said: 'That's nothing to me.' I cannot vote for a man simply because he is able to contribute \$1,000,000 to a campaign fund. Better put the nomination up at auction at once and be done with it. The man hadn't another word to say. No, it's positively disgusting. If the party is willing to award nominations on a basis of money, the quicker it being all that was left of the original deposit.

this evening with some other members of the State delegation. "We shall put William Walter Phelps in nomination," he said. "The whole delegation is pledged to his support."

"Who will nominate him?"

"J. W. Griggs, probably, one of the delegatesat-large."

at-large."

"Have you any second choice?"

"Haven't thought of that yet. We are first for Phelps, you know. But if it becomes necessary to make a second choice, why then we are, of course, for the man that can be elected. There is no trouble about carrying New-Jersey; the trouble is with New-York and Indiana. If it can be shown that dny one put in nomination can carry those two States he will have the support of New-Jersey."

Many of the proposed combinations here included the name of General Harrison in the second place on the ticket. A prominent Indiana politician said to-night that all such talk could be dismissed as idle. In the first place, they were dismissed as idle. In the first place, they were greatly encouraged with the results of their convass thus far, and expected their candidate to stand second place in the balloting—next to Sherman; in the second place, General Harrison was simply too poor to give up his profession for the Vice-Presidency. General Harrison was really not worth more than \$15,000 or \$18,000, having reduced what would have been a competence by charitable gifts, supporting dependent relatives, etc. If he continued in the practice of the law he would be able, in the next few years, to accumulate enough to make him comfortable for the rest of his life, but for the reason that he needed to do this, the Vice-Presidency was not to be thought of.

DAKOTA AND WASHINGTON ADMITTED. The National Republican Committee to-night resolved to give Dakota ten delegates and Washington Territory six delegates. The committee postponed the appointment of a temporary chairman until Monday.

THE FIELD SURVEYED.

SHERMAN'S BOOM THE ONLY ONE WITH FIGURES BEHIND IT-GENERAL ALGER'S ILL LUCK.

Chicago, June 16 (Special).-Amid the conflicting claims made by the friends of the different candidates and in the absence of a majority of the delegates, it is difficult to arrive at a correct judgment regarding the relative strength of " booms." With the exception of the Sherman people, no one ventures to put forth any estimate whatsoever, except in the vaguest manner. The result is that everybody is at liberty to speculate, argue and moralize as much as he has a mind, and everybody does. There are a few only who manage to resist the temptation to air their views and they, of course, pass, as indeed they should, for being wise and particularly well informed. Half the rumors one hears in the course of the day touching bargains, agreements and "ccmbines" are found, when run down, to have no foundation except such as the lively imagination of some politician might furnish. The entire field is to-day in the same chaotic condition that characterized it yesterday, with this difference, that the faces of more and more men are gradually turning in the direction of New-York

to see what that State will do. Murat Halstend continues to claim about 300 votes for Sherman at the start. He varies the statement at times by saying: "He'll enter the Convention with about one-third of its votes at his back," but even he does not say with how many Mr. Sherman will leave it. "Ben" Butterworth is equally hopeful. General Grosvenor looks for not more than four, perhaps five, ballots to determine the issue, and that it will be favor-INTEREST FELT IN THE NEW MOVEMENT FOR able to Sherman he doesn't doubt for a single moment. Governor Foraker arrived this morning and his talk is as loyal to Sherman as the friends of the latter could possibly desire from a man who still regards himself as a possi-

KILLED BY HIS FATHER.

FATAL END OF A QUARRELL

BOY OF TWENTY SUFFERS FOR DEFENDING HIS MOTHER-TALK OF LYNCHING.

A most horrible and shocking murder was con at Hackensack, N. J., at 7:30 last evening, when Jacob Bogert Doremus was stabbed and instantly killed by his father, John Myers Doremus. The father and son were butchers and had always lived upon the most drunk beer rather freely and the father became slightly intoxicated. They returned to the shop and after a while began quarrelling, about what is not yet known. Loud words were heard passing between them, and when the altercation had continued for about fifteen minutes the father lost all control of himself. He acted like a madman. Suddenly his eyes fell upon the butcher knife lying upon a block, a few feet from him. With a furious oath he rushed for it, grasped it in his right hand and gathering strength from the spring, plunged the eight-inch blade to the handle in the left

The injured man half turned, and with an inarticulate cry pressed his hand to the wound. swayed for an instant and dropped to the floor, dead. The sight of his son's dead body lying upon the floor sobered the father and he started back, horror-stricken at his work. The knife dropped from his fingers and he turned toward the door. Upon the threshold he was met by a crowd of excited people who had been attracted to the scene by the angry words exchanged by the victim and his slayer. He made not the slightest resistance when the sheriff put him under arrest and went with him quietly to the fall. dead body of young Doremus was taken charge of by Coroner Dederick.

After his removal to jail. Deremus was questioned as to the cause of the quarrel, but had little or nothing to say. Bis victim was about twenty years of age, and a harmless and hard-working boy was a general favorite. The accused man is fortythree years of ave. Mrs. Doremus, the mother of the murdered youth was seen last night by a reporter and explained that the trouble originated at the supper table. Foremus was quarrelsome and made an atand thus angered his father. For thus attempting to save his mother, the young fellow had met his death. The greatest indignation prevailed last night, and there were pretty loud whispers of a lynching party. The autopsy on the body of young Doremus will be held to-day and the inquest to-morrow. At a late hour it was learned conclusively that in spite of the statements of the father to the contrary, his son had not been drinking. Doremus himself, however. was

A BULLET THROUGH HIS HEAD.

THE SUICIDE IN CHICAGO OF A SOLDIER WHO EN-LISTED IN NEW-YORK. Chicago, June 16 .- Robert L. Kennedy, while stand-

ing in front of the Government Building opposite the Grand Pacific Hotel at noon to-day put a bullet through his head with a pistol and died instantly. In one of his pockets was found an honorable discharge from Troop F, 8th Cavalry, United States Army, dated November 17, 1886, in which his name was given as Robert L. Hammond and his birthplace Toronto. On the back of this discharge was written a memorandum of re-culistment in the cavalry at New-York City, in December of the same year under the name of Robert L. Kennedy. On a piece of paper in one of his pockets was written:

With intention of committing suicide, did nothing remarkable turn up. Prospects gloomy at this writing; any life completely upset by the failure to take advantage of offers of help and sympathy, from my natural gloomy view of things, signed Robert L. Kennedy."

There was also found in his pocket a bankbook showing a deposit of \$350 in the People's Bank of New-York.

man hadn't another word in the party is willing to award tively disgusting. If the party is willing to award nominations on a basis of money, the quicker it goes to smash the better. Why, it's absolutely indecent for people like that seeking such honors in such a way. I declare, I lose all patience when I think of it. It is one of the things which make a man feel disgusted with polities."

Robert L Kennedy, twenty-seven years of age, had been re-enlisted on December 4, 1886, in troop F. 8th Cavalry. Soon after his re-enlistment he was sent to Lageron. Mo. Major Jackson said that he thought had the control of the original deposit. Jefferson, Mo. Major Jackson said that he thought he recollected Kennedy, but did not know anything of him

FATAL EXPLOSION OF GASOLINE.

A WAREHOUSE WRECKED AND LIFE LOOM AT ZANESVILLE, OHIO

Zanesville, Ohio, June 16,-At fourteen minutes after 11 o'clock a terrific shock of explosion wrecked a large brick warehouse in the rear of Bailey Brothers & Company's drug-store, No. 172 Main-st. The building contained seven barrels of gasoline, eight barrels of linseed oil, twelve barrels of carbon oil, besides paint and other inflammable material. At the time of the explosion five men were working in and about the building. W. W. Miner, drayman, and his assistant, John Swingle, were loading a dray at the rear door of the building. George Morton Balley, age eighteen, son of F. P. Balley, one of the proprietors; William Grayson and Jesse Carter, the latter two colored porters, were in the building.

Miner and his assistant, his dray and team were buried beneath the ruins. The two men were rescued, but are seriously injured. Grayson and Carter es caped from the building badly bruised and burned. Mr. Bailey was probably killed instantly. He was on the top floor when the explosion occurred. Simul-taneously with the shock, a sheet of flame shot up from the ruins, and the entire fire department was summoned. The men worked manfully and fearlessly in the face of recurring explosions, and in a short time had the flames under control. The cause of the explosion is not known. Carter, one of the colored porters, says he stepped on a parlor match in the basement. He was thrown out of the cellar, up through the roof, fell back on the debris and thus escaped death. The body of young Bailey was burned almost beyond recognition.

A RUMSELLER FREE WITH HIS PISTOL.

HE SHOOTS A CUSTOMER WITH PROBABLY FATAL EFFECT-HE SAYS THE MAN WAS NOISY.

Timothy McDermott, of No. 315 Second-st., Jersey City, accosted Policeman Rourke in Newark-ave. at about 9:30 last evening and said that he had been shot by George E. Groezinger, the keeper of a liquor Groezinger and sent McDermott to Dr. McLaughlin's office in Jersey-ave. The doctor found that the bullet had penetrated McDermott's abdomen, inflicting a dangerous and probably fatal wound. He did not probe for the bullet, but sent McDermott home after dressing it. The prisoner made a statement to Chief of Police Murphy. He said that a number of men playing pool in his place were making a great deal of noise. He ordered them to keep quiet, and an angry discussion ensued. McDermott picked up a pool-ball and threatened to throw it at him, when took his revolver from behind the bar and fired. There was considerable excitement over the shooting, and the crowd threatened the saloenkeeper with violence, but he cleared the place with the aid of his pistol. About eight months ago Groezinger shot a burglar named Curley, who had broken into his place, and wounded him in the leg.

GENERAL SHERIDAN IMPROVING. terday that his physicians decided to discontinue the frequent night bulletins.

sketches his condition and progress yesterday

ROBERT M. O'REILLY, WASHINGTON MATTHEWS. HENRY C. YARROW.

Pittsburg, June 16.—Dr. White, of Indiana, Penn-onviced yesterday of malpractice on a young girl, out